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ABSTRACT

A summary of the deliberations of the Georgia planning conference of the Solar Technology Transfer Program is presented in this report. Topic areas include background information on the Georgia conference and a summary of the discussions and recommendations dealing with solar information transfer within state systems and the need for greater public awareness of such information. Two proposals to the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the conference agenda, and an outline of the Solar Technology Transfer Program administrative organization are appended. (JVP)

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REPORT OF A PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER IN GEORGIA

Atlanta, July 24-25, 1978

Southeastern Library Association

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

Johnnie Givens, Conference Director

Mark C. Aldridge, Recorder and Editor

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Participants. 3

Background About the Georgia Planning Conference. 5

Summary of the Planning Discussion. 10

Recommendations of the Planning Conference. 17

Part One: Recommendations Concerning Greater Public Awareness. 17

Part Two: Recommendations Concerning Solar Energy Information Transfer Within State Systems. 20

Appendix. 31

A. Second SELA Grant Proposal. 31

B. Third SELA Grant Proposal. 35

C. Conference Agenda. 36

D. SITP Summary Sheet. 38

A PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR
SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER

July 24-25, 1978
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Stadium Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

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BACKGROUND ABOUT THE GEORGIA PLANNING CONFERENCE

Johnnie Givens, the Executive Director of the Southeastern Library Association (SELA), convened the conference in the Flames Room of the Stadium Hotel at 10 a.m., Monday, July 24, 1978, in Atlanta, Georgia. She introduced the participants and provided some background information on the cooperation between the SELA and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL).

The purpose of the SELA holding a conference in various States is to lay groundwork for each State to develop its resources in solar energy technology dissemination and transfer. Following the planning conferences, further planning by each State concerned will evolve from the cooperative planning efforts of the agencies represented at the conference. Armed with a base of recommendations, that State's agencies can develop a unique solar energy information transfer and dissemination program.

Through such planning, duplication of services can be avoided and existing services may be expanded and made more effective. Rsources can be made available and new ones can be added to the

existing system as a result of the cooperative planning efforts of the agencies involved.

From the second SELA grant request in 1977 to the ORNL, the objective of the planning conference idea is made clear:

> "It is the framework for coordinated effort between subject specialists in solar technology and specialists in bibliography and information services to plan the statewide network of solar technology information."

The Georgia planning conference was developed along these lines under a new grant from ORNL to SELA after it had achieved some success in the States of Tennessee, Louisiana and Virginia.

The texts of the second and third grant proposals are in the Appendix.

The ORNL developed the Solar Technology Transfer Program in the South for the purpose of increasing uses of alternative energy sources. The designated publics with whom the Solar Technology Transfer Program (STTP) works toward that end include architects, builders, lending agencies, librarians, teachers and public officials. Through these professional groups meaningful solar energy technology transfer to the end user, or general public, can be attained.

The Appendix contains an overview of the STTP program.

The credit for realizing that the public library system of a State would be an ideal primary transfer agent of solar technology information goes to Dr. Fred Boercker of the ORNL. Libraries deal with the "end user" of information and also store reference materials as part of their total information management mission. Their collections provide backup information as well as primary research data. These collections are regularly updated and cross-referenced as a normal service of the library system. Interlibrary loan programs also provide a way to bridge budgetary gaps in local and even regional service areas.

Rather than use the libraries to sell the use of alternative energy sources, the libraries and professionals in the system could be utilized to to provide timely and continuous flows of needed information to those desiring to apply or develop solar technology. State systems provide ongoing reference and technical support in all phases of public inquiry in the energy area, but the solar topic has held a great degree of public interest. Getting the public to be aware of the library's role in a State solar energy technology transfer plan and then fulfilling the needs of the public as they use the system were thought to be the major reasons to hold State planning conferences.

Dr. Boercker followed through on his idea by obtaining the cooperation of the Southeastern Library Association in providing sponsorship of planning conferences for the States' decision makers. It was intended that these conferences be the impetus that the States would need to begin actualizing their own solar technology transfer programs. By economical and feasible use of the existing information transfer networks already in place statewide, it was hoped that the southern States would be providing their citizens with timely, on-line solar technology information. Through the ability to get solar energy information, the people of a State would then have the knowledge to decide intelligently about the roles solar energy technology could or should play in the overall energy picture in the Southeast and their State in particular.

The Oak Ridge National Laboratory grants to the SELA funded four services to the public library system in Georgia. SELA has prepared a package of solar energy material to be used as a resource guide at the local library level, and they have provided the Reader Services Unit of the Division of Public Library Services, Georgia Department of Education, materials on solar energy for dissemination to patrons statewide.

Second, it has provided workshops to update the skills of librarians in the field in regard to handling solar energy information requests. Third, the SELA sponsored a planning conference, which this document records, in order to develop recommendations for a Georgia plan of solar energy technology information transfer. And fourth, it has funded development of camera-ready artwork of public information materials. These public information materials, when produced, can assist in promoting the availability of solar energy information at local public libraries (see back cover).

SUMMARY OF THE PLANNING DISCUSSION

The Georgia Planning Conference for Solar Technology Information Transfer had participants representing planning agencies, libraries, library associations, consumer affairs agencies and education agencies as well as participants from the State energy office and the public library system. The input from this cross-section of people who deal with the public in the area of solar energy sought to establish a direction for future efforts to realize a comprehensive solar energy technology information transfer program in Georgia.

The conference began with a discussion and analysis of information transfer agents currently in operation in Georgia. The conferees identified the existing information transfer agents and the publics which they served. The participants who were from these transfer agencies described their particular dissemination roles in the field of solar and other energy subjects.

The primary information transfer agency was identified as the Readers Services Unit of the

Division of Public Library Services of the Georgia Department of Education. Along with the Readers Services Unit, the Division of Public Library Services operates the Georgia Library Information Network (GLIN). Requests from libraries all over Georgia for resource information are handled through the mail and by toll-free telephone hookup by this service.

The GLIN is not a separate legal entity, and its staff is intermeshed with that of the Readers Services Unit of the Division of Public Library Services. Federal and State funding support the program whose membership is open to all public, academic and special libraries in Georgia. GLIN members telephone their requests to the Atlanta headquarters over a toll-free WATS line although less urgent requests are often sent by mail.

Once bibliographic verification is done, the Readers Services staff acts to find the material. There is a Readers Services collection and the collections of several Resource Centers from which material is accessed.

The Resource Centers are designated libraries in the State to which the Readers Services staff turns when materials cannot be obtained from its own collection. The staff checks the

Union Catalog for the most convenient Resource Center where the material is available. A Resource Center is reimbursed for every interlibrary loan completed for GLIN members.

When the material has been located, the requesting library is either sent the material by Readers Services or informed from which Resource Center it can be obtained. In the latter case a requesting library follows regular interlibrary loan procedures to borrow the material. In cases where no Resource Center location can be given, the names of either non-Resource Center libraries or out-of-state libraries where the requested material can be located are provided.

Only public libraries are eligable to receive full reference service by GLIN. School libraries are served indirectly through their local public libraries. For the academic and special libraries, services by GLIN are limited to the answering of bibliographic and interlibrary loan locator information requests.

There was also special attention given to the ways in which updates of existing information get down to the end user levels. Ways in which new information resources could be integrated into the existing system were explored. Extending present

interagency cooperation to make use of several ongoing State and regional energy information programs was seen to be a mechanism for disseminating more information with less duplication and for providing more speedy response to public demands.

The participants worked on defining the kinds of needs a solar energy information transfer plan had to meet. Needs were broken down as to depth of subject matter desired and the kinds of resources required to fill them. A review of existing services through which solar energy resources are made available was undertaken. The selection of a central channel of communication over which resource information would flow to the librarian or agency dealing with the public was discussed. It was agreed upon that a central mechanism for disseminating information would meet needs more completely.

Public awareness of the sources of solar energy information was considered low. This lack of awareness was held to be one major barrier that would have to be overcome if informational needs were to be met.

A solar energy communication program which would disseminate information within the library system and also create public awareness of the library systems' ability to serve the public's demand for solar energy information was discussed. The participants thought that a fully coordinated program would involve communication between these groups:

1.) librarians and patrons who are now utilizing library services.

2.) librarians in the field and librarians at higher levels who know about resources from which to access solar energy information.

3.) librarians and other agencies which deal with the public in the area of solar energy technology.

4.) librarians and the mass media so library services and their availability can become more widely known.

Serving the needs of low income citizens was discussed. Dissemination of information about application of solar energy technology to housing and about consumer protection were seen as the major needs of this group.

Also discussed was the Energy Extension Service and its potential role in energy technology transfer. The goal of the Energy Extension

Service is to provide information and services concerning cost effective conservation and renewable resource techniques and technologies. This new entity will serve the small end users of energy such as homeowners, farmers, local governments and small commercial and industrial firms. The Office of Energy Resources will coordinate the planning of this program with implementation scheduled for April 1979.

The ongoing information dissemination programs of the various agencies represented were reviewed. Many units were serving segments of the public, but it was found that those segments did not have equal access to resources. The participants discussed the types of resources these agencies could make use of to provide the public with more nearly complete solar energy information. Contact lists, location of special collections, government services, updated bibliographies and locations of solar energy experts are types of resources currently available. Some resources, however, have had higher exposure to the public than others.

Desired cooperative interaction between State and regional sources of solar energy

information was discussed. Immediate efforts as well as medium and long-term objectives which would achieve a wider dissemination of information to the general public were considered. The participants felt that not only technical patrons but also the occasional user and student patrons should have access to the most comprehensive services available. A planned system using the existing library network to disseminate resource material was studied as a vehicle to provide these comprehensive services. The regional services now available on both a free and fee basis were reviewed, and the means by which they could be further accessed by the public was discussed.

The participants developed recommendations which would fill the identified needs of the Georgia public in regard to solar energy technology information transfer. They also made recommendations which would help the library professionals to disseminate and coordinate the resources now available in the area of solar energy technology. It was agreed that further cooperative effort would be necessary in order to build a solar energy technology transfer plan from the body of recommendations coming out of the conference.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLANNING CONFERENCE

PART ONE: Recommendations Concerning Greater Public Awareness.

I. In order to enhance the capabilities of the libraries, it is recommended that patrons have access to resource lists on solar energy topics.

The resource lists would be available at the local library level. It is suggested that the preparation of the lists on a regular basis be done as a cooperative effort between the Office of Energy Resources and the Department of Education, Division of Public Library Services.

II. In order to create awareness by the general public that solar technology information is available from the public library system, it is recommended that a publicity program be included in the dissemination plan.

III. In order to maintain continuing public awareness that a statewide network exists to meet solar energy technology information needs, these actions are recommended:

A. Publicize that resource materials are continually updated.

B. Organize a mailout program of materials to be disseminated by teachers and media specialists in the public school system.

C. Continue and update the initial publicity program.

IV. In order to provide public service advertising materials for media use in raising public awareness that a solar energy technology information transfer program exists, these steps are recommended:

A. Determine the cost of preparing these materials.

B. Determine a source of funding the preparing of the materials.

C. Utilize the dissemination facilities of public television.

D. Release public service advertising materials to newspapers, magazines, commercial broadcasters and cable television outlets.

V. In order to serve specialized needs of agencies having contact with the public in the solar energy field, it is necessary to inform these agencies of library services which are available to them.

The agencies involved with solar energy should be made aware of the capabilities of the system to provide technical information and referrals. Potential areas for inter-agency cooperation should be identified as special requests are processed. Continued dissemination of information about library services should be achieved by including these agencies on a mailing list.

Some examples of agencies having public contact in the solar energy field are listed below:

Area Planning And Development Commissions.

Community Action Agencies.

Cooperative Extension Service.

Georgia Office Of Energy Resources.

State Office of Consumer Affairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PLANNING CONFERENCE

PART TWO: Recommendations Concerning Solar Energy Information Transfer Within State Systems.

I. To insure that existing channels of information transfer are used in solar energy information transfer planning, it is recommended that the present solar energy information transfer role of the Readers Services Unit of the Division of Public Library Services, Georgia Department of Education, be expanded and become the primary mechanism for information dissemination and update on a statewide basis.

It is suggested that the role of GLIN and the mechanisms for information transfer now in place in the Readers Services Unit be expanded. Through this expanded role, the existing mechanisms would facillitate dissemination of new information as it becomes available, keep the network updated on new resources, and act as an exchange center for existing library resources. High quality information about bibliographies, services and resource people available in Georgia would be achieved by the updating of current information and expanding the amount

of solar energy information accessable to the regional libraries. GLIN would also be the primary focal point for workshops and continuing education for librarians in the solar energy information transfer area and for expanding service in other types of energy information. It would be the primary information channel in the State for processing requests coming into the system from patrons. It would also be the primary clearinghouse from which information coming into the system from technical libraries and other sources would be disseminated to the professional librarians in the field.

II. In order to achieve an ongoing solar energy technology transfer plan, it is recommended that a Model Program legislative proposal be prepared wherein the responsibility to meet the public's demands be established, funded and organized.

It is suggested that the Model Program be a cooperative venture of the Department of Education and the Office of Energy Resources. The Model Program should be designed to provide for the dissemination of information on solar energy technology to the library system. An individual in the

Division of Public Library Services would have the mission of coordinating, expanding and updating professional awareness in the solar information area.

The Model Program would establish strategic responsibility for serving target publics in Georgia. Those involved in the cooperative venture would have the missions of designating what kinds of resources should be accessed, and what forms of training the people in the system who disseminate solar energy information should have. The initial objectives of the program would be achieved on a medium-term projected basis. The year-to-year funding of the Model Program would be based on demand for solar and other energy information needs as they develop.

III. In order to maximize use of resources available on solar energy topics, it is recommended that field libraries be kept informed on the accessability of specialized collections.

IV. In order for the public school system to have greater awareness that solar energy information is available, it is recommended that an academic awareness program be instituted.

V. In order to inform the public school system about the availability of information

on solar energy technology, it is recommended that the Field Media Services Division of the Department of Education become the channel by which such information reaches the schools.

VI. In order to get public service announcement material on educational television, it is recommended that Field Media Services investigate duplication of the SELA-provided publicity material for broadcast use.

The Field Media Services has existing channels of communication with Georgia Educational Television, and the two bodies can work together to schedule solar energy information announcements.

VII. In order that local public libraries which presently have a budget for publicity programs may use the SELA "Wake Up to the Sun" promotional materials, it is recommended that information about the materials be made available to them.

Cost information regarding preparation of camera - ready slides and offset proofs would be provided for budgetary purposes.

Local solar energy awareness campaigns would be encouraged by disseminating news about the "Wake Up to the Sun" publicity materials to the State's public libraries.

VIII. In order to provide information to Georgia decision-makers regarding the solar energy information transfer Model Program, it is recommended that these steps be taken:

A. Inform both State and regional library associations about the proposed Model Program legislation.

B. Notify the Government Relations Committee of the Georgia Library Association when the legislation is prepared.

C. Utilize the forum of the Congressional District Conferences on Library and Information Services to create legislative awareness of the Model Program proposal.

IX. In order for specialized groups in the State to receive solar energy technology information, it is recommended that plans be made to meet their informational requests and needs:

A. Vocational/Technical Schools:
Inform them of these planning conference recommendations.
Use mechanisms now in place for disseminating solar information to them.

B. Public Schools:

Provide them with bibliographic information and pamphlets through the school media centers.

Provide administrators, teachers and media specialists with curriculum materials through the Office of Energy Resources.

Provide for follow-up programs as needed to school districts which desire more emphasis on solar energy technology.

C. Business Community:

The public library system would make available updated contact lists and current bibliographies on solar energy topics.

Use mechanisms now in place for solar information dissemination to businesses.

Provide the public library system with information regarding both free and fee services which are available in the Georgia system.

The Office of Energy Resources should study the potential benefits

of providing various computer analysis programs such as SOLCOST for use by architects and engineers as part of the solar energy information system.

D. Small Private Colleges (GLIN or Non-GLIN):
The Division of Public Library Services and the Office of Energy Resources should cooperate to inform these institutions regularly on the solar energy technology information programs being developed in Georgia.

E. Academic Libraries:
The Academic Library Supervisory Committee of the Board of Regents should be the channel used to disseminate information.
The Division of Public Library Services and the Office of Energy Resources should cooperate to provide academic libraries with updated contact and resource lists in order to fill topical solar energy needs.

X. In order to maintain a high level of solar energy awareness within the system, it is recommended that an internal publicity program be instituted:

A. In order to inform the library associations, the Division of Public Library Services and the Office of Energy Resources should cooperate to provide information which will keep the associations' members updated on available services.

B. Information should also be disseminated through teachers' associations.

C. The existing mechanisms within the public library system should be used to communicate solar energy information.

D. Media Specialists of the Division of Field Media Services should be the channels by which information is communicated to the libraries in the public school system.

E. In order to keep the Georgia library community informed on funding for publicity programs, the SELA should forward information it may receive on funding opportunities from State and regional sources.

F. Agencies desiring to conduct a solar energy publicity program should be advised that the SELA has materials available.

XI. In order to maximize circulation of the ideas set forth at this planning conference, it is recommended that the program directors of academic and professional associations consider the possibilities of presenting solar energy awareness programs at their meetings.

XII. In order to provide for maintaining a high responsiveness by personnel in the library system, it is recommended that part of the proposed Model Program include plans for regular information dissemination to librarians on all energy topics and for integration of high demand materials into the system. The Division of Public Library Services would coordinate these plans.

Below are some examples of the types of information which would be disseminated:

Back-up collection access lists.

Government document depository lists.

Patron-level catalogue and bibliographic updates.

Resources available from the Office of Energy Resources.

Solar energy materials/contact lists.

Specially prepared topical reference pamphlets.

System-wide procedures such as methods for dating materials when received at the field level.

XIII. In order to carry on the progress made by the SELA Solar Energy Technology Transfer Workshops held in Georgia, it is recommended that the Division of Public Library Services coordinate, through its Consultant Staff, regular solar energy technology transfer workshops.

Those workshops would cover these areas:

A. Librarian training in solar energy request procedures.

B. Training trainers to improve the depth of service on the regional and county level.

XIV. In order to maximize the flow of solar technology information to the public it is recommended that regional and national agencies be included in Georgia's planning for access to resources.

Listed below are some examples of agencies which could assist the State's information system in obtaining and developing specialized resource material:

U.S. Department of Commerce and its Small Business Administration.

Southern Region Energy/Environmental Information Center.

Georgia Office of Energy Resources.

University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service.

Georgia State University Business Information Center.

Georgia Information Dissemination Center (GIDC).

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and its National Solar Heating and Cooling Information Center.

Oak Ridge Associated Universities.

Georgia Institute of Technology Library Information Exchange Center.

Georgia Institute of Technology Engineering Experiment Station.

U.S. Department of Energy and its Technical Information Center.

APPENDIX A.

A PROPOSAL TO UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION,
OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORIES,
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

Supplemental to the initial project in Tennessee which served as a pilot, the Southeastern Library Association is proposing to enter into contract with Oak Ridge National Laboratory to continue it's program of assisting in designing, implementing, and monitoring a residual system for dissemination of information first to selected target groups, and secondarily to the general public, within the structure of ORNL's Solar Technology Project. The structure of the system will include the same mechanism employed in Tennessee whereby the concerned individual, particularly from one of the identified transfer agency groups, will be able to make his inquiry on solar technology to the local information center.

The project as developed in Tennessee gave evidence that the public library can become a reliable system for disseminating information on solar technology. The individual seeking information has the assurance that a functioning referral network through the library system will provide information, even when a request for basic information exceeds the capability of local on-site resources. In continuation of the project, the objectives remain to:

1. Utilize the existing mechanisms for planning within the state,

2. Custom design the services for the state with a user-oriented focus,

3. Avoid needless and costly duplication of both basic and administrative services by coordination and expansion of demonstrated effective services,

4. Strengthen the quality of information services by providing support for continued improvement of all kinds of resources.

This proposal is designed to enable the Oak Ridge National Laboratory to contract with the Southeastern Library Association on a per-state unit cost basis. To accomodate to the pattern of funding adopted for 1978 by the Department of Energy, the Southeastern Library Association will provide to the staff of ORNL expertise and assistance through each individual state in developing the component of the Solar Technology Project Phase 1, which covers the transfer of information about resource tools and information services. This coordinated effort between the subject specialists in solar technology and specialists in bibliography and information services is proving effective in Tennessee in planning the statewide network of solar technology information which will become the residual system for dissemination of information. The Southeastern Library Association proposes to serve as the administrative agency to coordinate the activities of planning and development evolving from the information seminars for transfer agents, through the state library agency in each state.

Experience in Tennessee indicated the three basic assumptions upon which the pilot project was developed to be necessary. They are:

1. A foundational "ready reference" packet of solar technology materials should be in an information center readily accessible to each transfer agent,

2. An information program should be initiated to inform each member of the various transfer agency groups where and how solar technology information initially is available, and

3. A planning forum must be provided for representatives of various information units within the state in order to produce a functioning solar technology network.

As a result of a planning conference to develop the statewide network of solar technology information for the state of Tennessee, it became evident that a fourth assumption should be added for the continuation of the program. This is number 4:

4. That librarians should be provided the opportunity to update their reference skills in solar technology to meet the increasing accelerated interest from library users.

These four components are necessary along with an initial planning component from the administrative agency, in order for librarians and libraries to respond in an accelerated pattern of service. Acceleration and special attention are the demands which require specific funding for making use of the library as the dissemination system.

The activities required to support these assumptions have been determined to be:

1. The development of a plan within each state for implementing solar technology transfer information programs including communications, staff, consultants, printing, and travel,

2. The purchase of materials needed to provide public libraries in each county of a state as identified by the staff of the state library agency with ready-reference solar technology information kits including acquisitions, preparation for use, communications, and shipping,

3. Initiation of a public information program including design and staff,

4. Conducting a conference for planning the solar technology network within the state including per diem transportation, staff, printing, supplies, consultants, and the production of a report,

5. Presentation of workshops for librarians to update their reference skills in solar technology including per diem transportation, staff, printing, and communication.

It should be noted that the budget proposed as an outline for a unit cost structure for developing the program in each state will require a different adjustment of amounts in the various components of the project for a state such as Tennessee wherein follow-up activities are required. Two of these adjustments involve a greater proportion of resources commited to the initial development of a public information program, and the initiation of the evaluation component of the project. The proposal to ORNL includes the expectation of the Southeastern Library Association to administrator the follow-up program in Tennessee and to initiate the project in the selected states of Virginia and Louisiana.

APPENDIX B.

Proposal from the Southeastern Library Association to Oak Ridge National Laboratory for Continuation of the Phase II Operations of the Solar Technology Transfer Program

The Southeastern Library Association proposes to continue performing the tasks necessary to accomplish in four additional states the Phase II operations of Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Solar Technology Transfer Program during the final four months of fiscal 1978. The work will begin with June 1, 1978, and be completed on September 30, 1978. The states selected are: Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. The tasks will include:

- one planning visit to each state for a representative of SELA coordinated with the director of the Solar Technology Transfer Program from Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- convening a state-wide conference of library leaders as selected by the State Library Agency Director to explain the rationale of the program and obtain any suggestions which they might have
- distribute packets of solar technology publications to all public libraries in each state and provide an in-depth back-up reference collection at the designated major reference centers of each
- conduct orientation/workshop sessions in group scheduling for the reference librarians in each state to give them vocabulary, bibliographic information, sources of information, and background up-date
- hold a state-wide planning conference for representatives from all types of libraries, the state energy authority, the state planning office, the consumer affairs office, and any other government planning units and information services which are particular to the state and have concern or involvement with energy, to determine ways in which a continuing solar energy information system can be developed for the state with a final written report published
- provide Oak Ridge National Laboratory with a report of Phase II activities in all seven states where the operations will have been conducted (Tennessee, Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas), including an evaluation summary based upon a jointly selected method
- provide Oak Ridge National Laboratory with a minimum of six copies of a booklet summarizing the Southeastern Library Association's experience in planning and developing with the State Library Agency a state-wide solar information network

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
B. HOWELL
Mississippi College Library
Clinton, Mississippi 39058
OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT
HELEN D. LOCKHART
Memphis/Shelby County Public Library
and Information Center
Memphis, Tennessee 38104
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
WILLIAM H. ROBERTS
Forsyth County Public Library
Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27106
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
LARRY T. NIX
Greenville County Library
Greenville, South Carolina 29602
OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JOHNNIE GIVENS
P.O. Box 987
Tucker, Georgia 30084
404/939-5080

APPENDIX C.

A PLANNING CONFERENCE
FOR
SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER

July 24-25, 1978
Flames Room
Stadium Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia

AGENDA

Monday, July 24

10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Stadium Hotel
Flames Room

PLANNING FOR SOLAR TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION TRANSFER

Presiding - Johnnie Givens
Executive Director, SELA

Introduction of Participants

Announcements

Background

Interaction of participants in a planning mode

(Box lunches will be served at noon)

Reservations for the participants who wish to have dinner together as a group will be made for Monday evening.

Tuesday, July 25

8:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Stadium Hotel	Presiding - Johnnie Givens Executive Director, SELA
	Introduction of participants who joined the conference
	Design of the information dissemination system - the participants
11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch

Mark Aldridge will serve as recorder/editor and will outline the plan during this break.

1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Presentation of the plan outline - Mark Aldridge
	Reaction - approval of the plan - the participants

APPENDIX D.

SOLAR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM (STTP)
IN THE SOUTH

PURPOSE OF THE STTP

Increase use of alternative energy sources, including solar

STTP WORKS WITH PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

Information about solar technology → Professional Groups: Architects, Builders, Lending Agencies, Public Officials, Librarians, Teachers → End User

STTP WORKS THROUGH EXISTING AGENCIES

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Oak Ridge Associated Universities

State Energy Offices

Southeastern Library Association

State University Centers

Federal Agencies and Projects
- Department of Energy
- Housing and Urban Development
- National Bureau of Standards
- National Solar Heating and Cooling Information Center
- SOLCOST

STTP CONSISTS OF 3 PHASES

PHASE I: INFORMATION WORKSHOPS

- Designed for "transfer agents" such as architects, builders, manufacturers, lending agency personnel, librarians, state agency personnel, etc.
- Stress four topics: current technical status of solar technologies, economic feasibility of these technologies, consumer protection and information sources.
- Use resources of universities and Oak Ridge Associated Universities.

PHASE II: STATE-WIDE INFORMATION NETWORK

- Uses the resources of state library systems, state energy offices, and university energy centers.
- Places basic collections of solar information materials in each county library in the state and conducts in-service training for librarians.

PHASE III: INTENSIVE SHORT COURSES

- Use resources of industry, trade, professional, and union associations.
- Stress programs that would insure proper use and installation of solar equipment.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Solar Technology Transfer Program
Energy Division
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
P. O. Box X, Bldg. 4500N, G-22
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
(615) 483-8611, Ext. 3-0275
(FTS) 850-0275

Sponsored by:

The Assistant Secretary for
The Division of Conservation and
Solar Applications, Department of Energy